THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Herald Special Report from London.

An American Ship Puts Back After Being on Fire.

Arrivals at and Departures from European Ports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MERALS.

The following special despatch to the HERALD Thas been received from our correspondent in the English metropolis, giving a list of the vessels which have arrived at and sailed from European ports:-

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1873,

FIRE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP. The American ship Ida Lily, Captain Williams, from Rotterdam for the United States, in ballast, put back to Rotterdam to-day to repair damages sustained by being on fire, which was not extinguished until much damage was done to the ship.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool, October 29, steamship Italy (British), Thompson, from New York. Arrived at Moville, October 30, steamship Australia (British), Hedderwick, from New York for Glasgow.

Arrived at Gravesend, October 29, bark Governor Troop, Lakeman, from Charleston. Arrived at Belfast, October 29, bark Bertha, (German), Schulz, from Philadelphia, Arrived at Falmouth, October 29, ship Ocean

Phantom (British), Webster, from Pensacola. Arrived at Queenstown, October 29, barks Due Cecile (Italian), Schaffino, from New York; 30th, Antonietta Borzone (Italian), Ruggiero, and Unico (Italian), Degregori,

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool, October 29, ship Emily Flinn (British), for Savannah; also the Adept and Graf Solms, for do.; 30th, steamship Abbotsford (British), Delamotte, for Philadelphia; ship S. Vaughn (British), Shaw, for New Orleans.

Sailed from Plymouth, October 29, Eastern Star, for Pensacola.

Sailed from Shields, October 29, the Berkley · Castle, for Pensacola.

ENGLAND.

An Operation in Erie Railway Shares and a Failure-The Bank Rate of Discount Unchanged.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1873. The failure of a house which has been dealing in Eric Railway shares is announced. The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to the occurence in its financial article, says:—"The house lately received an order from Jay Gould to sell 50,000 shares of Erie stock, and took the contract personally as buyers." DISCOUNT.

At a quarter-past twelve o'clock P. M. to-day the

Bank of England Directors posted their card anouncing that no change in the rate of discount BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased The amount withdrawn

balance to-day is £10,000.

SPAIN.

The Late Fatality in the Insurgent Navy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, MADRID, Oct. 30, 1873.

It has been definitely ascertained that sixty-six Rives were lost by the sinking of the Intransigente war vessel Fernando el Catolico.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress Seriously Ill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Oct. 30, 1878.

The Empress of Austria is ill and her condition is (Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth of Austria is

ried to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the 24th of April, 1854, and has borne him three children—Ep.

INDIA.

Provincial Distress and Approach of Famine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 80, 1878. Advices from all parts of the province of Bengal show that the crops are falling and that the im-pending famine cannot be averted.

CUBA.

Havana Exchange.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 30, 1878. Exchange quiet. On the United States, sixty night do., 57 a 59 per cent premium; do. sixty days, gold, 58 a 60 per cent premium ; do. short sight, do., 57 a 68 per cent premium. On London, 82 a 83 per cent premium.

On Paris, 60 per cent premium.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CON-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1873. The City Councils of this city did a very graceful thing this afternoon. Since January last the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has been In session to revise and amend the old State constitution. The Convention itself will become an important item of history, and anything calculated important item of history, and anything calculated to commemorate it will of course be in future of no little value. The city authorities this atternoon, by a unanimous vote, presented each member of the body with the chair and desk which he has occupied during the session of the Convention. The members of the Convention are still in meeting, and hope before morning to finish their arduous work.

At the meeting of the members of the Convention to-night the following gentlemen were selected as commissioners to conduct the election on the State constitution, on the second Tuesday of December:—John P. verree, Edwin H. Filler, John O. James and H. S. Hagert—two republicaus and two democrats.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord Manifesto of Crown Principle and Monarchical Right.

"A Great Work to Accomplish" and "Ready to Undertake It at Any Moment"-The Mission of Authority and the "Necessary Pilot."

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1873.

The Count de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Chesnelong, one of the delegation from the French Right, which recently waited on him. Count de Chambord says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole truth to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow what would be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the "white flag." He indignantly repels the insinuations that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary. he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's giories, and continues thus:-"We have a great work to accomplish, which I am ready to undertake any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day I would be poweriess to-morrow. The issue at stake is the re-construction of society and the energetic insurance of law, order and prosperity. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and instice. Conditions and guarantees are spoken of. Were any required by the Count of Paris, who came to me spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism? I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and have the right to reckon on equal confidence."

The letter concludes as follows :- "My personality is nothing; principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot-alone capable of guiding her into port—because I have the mission of authority. France cannot perish, because Christ

M. de Chesnelong received the letter of the Count de Chambord on Sunday last.

He immediately returned it to the Count, and wrote to him repeatedly, urging him to modify it, but without avail. The Count insisted on its pub-

The Monarchist Manifesto Pronounced Failure-Republican Jubilation. PARIS, Oct. 30, 1873.

A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held to-day, at which MM. Decazes, d'Audiffrer, de Larcy and de Chesnelong were present.

A telegraphic despatch was received from the Count de Chambord, requesting that his letter to M. de Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes

The republicans are jubilant. A meeting of the Deputies of the Left Centre was held this evening,

M. Leon Say presiding.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived for giving up the provisional state

President MacMahon to the Army.

President MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity marre, and appeals to the patriotism of the soidiers "to maintain discipline and support the CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S DOMESTIC PRACE.

The Gazette des Tribunaux reports that a secret society at Autun had formed a plot to seize the niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The Gazette adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

Specie in Flow to the Bank. PARTS Oct. 30 1873

The specie in the Bank of France has increased

French Officers Ordered from Furlough. LONDON, Oct. 31-5 A. M. A special despatch from Brussels to the Datty Telegraph says all the French officers who were there on furlough have left for France, under or-

Court Martial Testimony Against the French Commander-A Female Courier Complimented.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 1873. During the progress of the Bazaine court martial to-day Mayor Lagosse deposed that General Ducrot entrusted him with a despatch for Marshai Ba-

zaine, stating that MacMahon, with 120,000 men, would arrive at Stenay on August 27, and request-

ing Bazaine to march as soon as he heard the first

Upon the arrival of Lagosse at Thionville General Turnier, commandant of the town, made three copies of the despatch and promised to forward them to Metz.

General Turnier was next called. He betrayed much confusion of mind while giving his testimony. He said he had no recollection of the par-ticular despatch spoken of by the last witness, but believed he forwarded it. He did not know whether it reached Metz. He remembered for-warding copies of a despatch from MacMahon to Bazaine on the 27th of Angust by three messes. Bazaine on the 27th of August by three messengers. Two of these messengers he knew reached Bazaine's headquarters, and one of them was Flahaut, who was examined yesterday.

COMPLIMENT TO A PENALE COURIER. A woman named Imbert testified that she carried three despatches from Metz to Thionville on

the 21st of August.

The President of the Court complimented the witness on her courage and patriotism.

ART NOTES

Last evening was devoted, at Clinton Hall, to the sale of a portion of the beautiful art furniture belonging to the late Le Grand Lockwood. The econd and final evening's sale will take place tonight, at the Art Gallery, No. 817 Brondway. About twenty desirable oil paintings were brought

to this country by Mr. Barney Williams upon the occasion of his recent return hither. Among them are "The Sneepfold." by Verboeckheven; "Examen," by C. Guglieiah; "Fille de Chambre," by Caraud;

"The Sneeploid," by Verbosekheven; "Examen," by C. Guglieiah; "Pille de Chambre," by Caraud; "Reading the Bible" and "Street Musiciang," by L. De Koningh; "Card Players," by C. W. Webb; "Flower Vender," by R. De Dauw; "Wine Testing," by Gerard; "Poultry Yard," by B. Maes; "Card House," by Boale; "Worshipping the Cross," by Caille; 'Garl at the Spinning Wheel," by Gerard; "Sandwich," by Dauriae, and "Ducks," by Van Schendel. There are also two fine specimens of statuary, representing "Susannah" and "Luth," and a head, in marble, of Pope Pius IX.
Several good pictures have just been placed on exhibition by Mr. Sherk, No. 435 Fulton street, Brocklyn, Among them are contributions by P. A. Bridgman, a portrait by Jensen and some interiors by Haeger. One of the most notleeable is. Brocklyn, Among them are contributions by P. A. Bridgman, a portrait by Jensen and some interiors by Haeger. One of the most notleeable is, at Brigge, containing the wonderfall mantelpiece erected by Charles V. in commemoration of the battle of Pavia, fought in 1825, wherein Francis I. Of France was taken prisoner. The principal figures introduced are those of Charles V., Maximilian and his wife, Maria of Burgundy, and Charles the Bold and Margaret of York. The exhibition, which is small and very unpretentious, will remain on view for two er three weeks.

A DIRECTORS' TRAIN SMASHED.

The President and Engineers of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Narrowly Escape Death—The Iowa Division Superintendent Killed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, Oct. 30, 1873. The following are the circumstances of the accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad near here this morning, by which John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa division, was almost

The regular Pacific express train from the West, eral Superintendent's car, in which were Albert Keep, President of the road; James Howe, General Manager; Marvin Hughitt, General Superintendent; John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa divi-sion; M. Johnson, Chief Engineer; W. Ferry, Direc-John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the lowa division; M. Johnson, Chief Engineer; W. Ferry, Director and Horace Williams, President of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, who were on a tour of inspection over the road. When the train arrived at a point three miles west of this city the engine broke down and the engineer stopped the train so as to disconnect one side of the engine. Immediately upon stopping he sent a breakman up the track with a lantern, it being quite dark, to signal freight train No. 14. which was about ten minutes behind the passenger train; but the former soon came thundering around the curve, about a quarter of a mile back of where the express stood. The engineer, seeing the danger ahead, at once reversed his engine, but, being on a down grade, the wheels slid along the track, throwing out a blaze of light all the way down, until it reached the passenger train which it struck with such force as to drive the coaches about 200 feet along the track oefore they stopped. The freight engine was a total wreck. The tender and first freight car were completely telescoped. The engineer jumped off just before the collision and escaped unhurt. The fireman stayed on the engine and was thrown into the tender, narrowly escaping with his life.

Mr. Watkins, hearing the freight train approach, immed from his sleeping berth, and, calling upon Mr. Keef and others to follow him, opened the door, and, while standing on the third step of the front platform of the directors car, the engine struck it, the platform of reaking to pieces. Mr. Watkins was crushed between the Pullman and directors' car, the ingine struck it, the platform breaking to pieces. Mr. Watkins was crushed between the Pullman and directors' car, the ingine struck it, the platform of the directors car, the engine struck it, the platform breaking to pieces. Mr. Watkins was crushed between the Pullman and directors' car, the ingine struck it, the platform of the directory car, the first platform of the directors' car, the engine struc

crushed between the Pullman and directors' car, the iron railing striking him just above the hips, cutting his left leg nearly off just below the trunk and forcing out his bowels. He lived about twenty minutes and was conscious almost to the last.

He could not be extricated from his fearful position and breathed his last, pinioned between the two cars. Mr. Keep had a very narrow escape. He followed Mr. Watkins on to the platform and was thrown with great force through the door of the Pullman car, receiving many injuries in different parts of his body. The rest of the party escaped unhurt.

WEATHER REPORT.

The storm centre over the lake region will probably move eastward over the lower lakes on Friday.

For the Western Guif States, southerly winds, shifting to cold northerly. For the Southern States northwesterly winds and somewhat lower temperature, with clear

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES NORTHEAST TO SOUTH EAST WINDS, INCREASING CLOUDINESS, AND, POS-For New England, southeasterly winds, with

threatening weather. For the lower lake region southeasterly winds veering to southwest, and possibly northwest, with falling temperature, cloudy and snowy weather. For the upper lakes rising temperature, increase ing northwest winds, cold, cloudy and clearing

ninishing winds. Cautionary signals continue at Oswego, Roches ter, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Al

pina, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba. Marquetta and Duluth. The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.

3 A. M. 41 34 3.30 P. M. 53 44 6 A. M. 39 35 6 P. M. 49 44 9 A. M. 43 40 9 P. M. 46 44 12 M. 46 46 12 P. M. 41 44 Average temperature yesterday.

413/

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 443/

RETURN OF "OLD PROBABILITIES."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1873. General Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, he has been in attendance at the Meteorological Congress convened at Vienna, and is already very busily engaged in the preparation tof his annual report. He was on the Atlantic in the great storm of the 24th inst., and expresses himself as having had a pleasant opportunity of studying its phases.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

A Letter from Elbert Fowler on the

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30, 1873. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30, 1873.
In reply to a note addressed to Mr. Elbert Fowler. in relation to the published charges that Colonel R. W. Hughes, the republican candidate for Governor, was the bearer to him of a challenge from John N. Clarkson, the Herald correspondent, has

nor, was the bearer to him of a challenge from John N. Clarkson, the Herald correspondent, has received the following:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 21st 10 hand. I have seen the article in the New York Herald, to which you allude, and it is in the main correct. Of course, such things are unpleasant to men of education and refinement; but having myself given it to the public, it became public property, and I feel that I have no right to object to its use in the present canvass in Virginia. Whatever others may think of my conduct in that affair, I feel satisfied that I acted in the right. Had I not fortunately received an education abroad, where I became a spectator of my countrymen and their conduct, I might have possessed enough of talse pride to have forced me into the acceptance of a savage wager to fight under the "code" of—shall I say dishoner? It is a false notion, and lam glad that public sentiment in the South, which so long upheld this uncivilized and barbarous custom, now irowns it down. It now marks the blackleg and gamester, the uncultivated parcenu and brutal Spaniard. Still, I can conceive of circumstances so aggravated that I would feel myself forced to waive my objections and go upon the field; but in the cuse of Colonet Clarkson to such state of affairs existed. I was young, and, in the absence of my friends, acted for myself, and my conscience has sustained me. As to Mr. Hughes' connection with the affair there is no doubt of it. When he delivered Clarkson's first note, he said it was only a preliminary, and to send my friend to communicate with him and arrange the terms of the meeting at his rooms at the Virginia House, Goodson, Va. Said he, "We are here upon the border and I wish the meeting to take place in the morning, if possible." This was in my office. When the challenge was delivered, it was open; he talked freely of it, and carried it from the Virginia House, Goodson, Va. Said he, "We are here upon the border and I wish the meeting to take place in the morning, if possible." This was i

PHILADELPHIA BAILROAD DIFFICULTIES:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 30, 1873. For ten days past there have been rumors of differences in the management of the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company, and to-day the report was received with some degree of credit. Mr. Thompson, president of the company, authorizes the statement to be made that the rumors are en

the statement to be made that the rumors are entirely unfounded, and that the chief officers of the road, and its direction generally, are acting in entire accord and barmony, and have been doing so without any interruption whatever.

At a meeting of the City Councils this afternoon the subject in regard to the investigation of the accounts of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company was inaginitely postponed. This ends the subject, which has been hanging fire for nine months. Common Councilman Doebly presented a resolution setting forth that at a recent meeting of the Railroad Committee one Kennedy had insinuated there had been an attempt made to blackmail the company, and asked for a committee of investigation, which was agreed to. Some interesting developments will, doubtless, result.

A WOMAN SHUT AT AVOCA, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1873. A woman by the name of Arnold was shot this morning at Avoca, in Steuben county, by some unknown person. Three shots were fired, two of which took effect. Slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. No clew has yet been found to the perpetrator of the deed.

SPRAGUE & CO.

The Great Manufacturing Financiers Continue Business.

Effect of the Failure of the New York House.

NO RELIEF YET.

The Committee of Investigation to Report To-Day.

Folitical and Rival Interests at Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30, 1873. The financial situation here to-day assumed rather a changed and alarming aspect upon the receipt of telegraphic news of the failure of Hoyt, Sprague, and the fears and excitement of yesterday, which were in a large measure allayed by the encouraging reports and the action of the mer chants and bankers, have been revived and greatly augmented. Bulletins containing news of the New offices and eagerly read by thousands of persons who thronged the streets, and the real danger of the situation became apparent, going far also to substantiate and prove the first published reports, then deemed by some of the The importance and necessity of prompt and energetic action to save A. & W. Sprague was fully The committee appointed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the Franklin Instituare Cyrus Harris, Jesse E. Metcalf and William B. Green for the Franklin, and Edward Pearce, Wil-Crarston. These appointments, an evening paper says, are exceedingly judicious. The names of these gentlemen are a guarantee that the investigation will be thorough and the report will command the public confidence.

The first result of the New York failure manifested was the stopping payment by the Cranston lishments, which was examined by the Commissioners, and the Franklin Institution for Savings. also controlled by the Spragues, soon followed by

temporary stoppage.

A. AND W. SPRAGUE.

The bankers and merchants met again this noon, according to adjournment, to hear the report of the committee of investigation into the affairs of A. & W. Sprague, but the committee stated they were unable to report at present, and requested further time, and they were therefere granted until to-morrow, at noon, to finish their investigation. The apparently sudden and unexpected failures put off promised relief measures for the present, and caused, it must be confessed, renewed uneasiness ing further action, adjourned until to-morrow.

The newspaper organ of the Spragues here suspension until actually forced to say something by the universal talk in the city and the wide spread press despatches abroad, at last reluctantly comes out to-day with news of the finan-cial embarrassment, and coniesses that the corroboration of the reported failure of Hoyts, Sprague & Co., causes unfortunate that they (A. & W. Sprague) should have found themselves so exhausted at a time

when such a financial panic should have setzed the

Sprague to learn, if possible, what effect the New York failure had upon them and was informed that they have not suspended, notwithstanding the failure of their New York house. I obtained the following statement, which looks somewhat encouraging, though the uncertain state of affairs hardly warrants any very hopeful anticipation. The committee of investigation into the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, aparts of the State—the great Atlantic Delaine in various parts of the State—the great Atlantic Delaine in York failure had upon them and was informed that pointed by the representatives of all the banks in this city, will be prepared at the meeting to be held to-morrow at noon to make a report which cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the credico. The surplus of available property at a low valuation over all outstanding liabilities, including liabilities upon the acceptances of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., will not be less than \$11,000,000. A plan will be proposed at the meeting, accom-panied by a detailed report of the situation of the firm, which will, if carried out, it is believed, render the embarrassments of A. & W. Sprague and Hoyt, Spragues & Co., of but temporary duration. The local journals, with a view of restoring confidence in the community, contain articles this evening seeking to convince the people of the needlessness of any run upon the savings

NEWSPAPER CONFIDENCE.

An evening paper thus assuringly speaks upon There is no need of any alarm, leaving out of the question the two savings banks that are under invostigation by order of the Governor, and that are now receiving no deposits. The deposits in the savings banks and the national banks of our State are a great deal saier than they would be kept in private hands. Our savings banks are managed not only honestly, but with great business shrewdness. Taking the depositors of the State as a body, the best thing they can do is to rest in the assurance that their money is safe. It is safe, if we look at the other savings institutions of the city. It is true, if we look at the important and thriving villages of the State. Rhode Island is rich; her monetary institutions, with barely an exception, have been well managed. They are sound. So far from there being any necessity for a panic or alarm on the part of those who have deposits in our banks, the truth is they are quite as sure to-day that they will get their money when they want it as they were the day they deposited it.

The excitement materially diminished towards evening upon the reported hopeful expectations of

evening upon the reported hopeful expectations of the committee, and the friends of the depressed firm are now anxiously awaiting the developments

NOT GREATLY APPROTED BY THE NEW YORK PAILURE. This evening I nad an interview with Mr. George P. Wilson, a member of the committee of investi-gation, who says that the committee are diligently pursuing their investigations, and feel confident that they will report favorably to-morrow. Relative to the inquiry as to whether the New York failure would produce the suspension of A. & W. sprague, he emphatically said "no;" and if any firm is solvent to-day beyond any liability to fail it is A. & W. Sprague.

vice President of the Pranklin Institution for Savings. He says, relative to the savings bank, that in the event of the Spragues not paying anything on their paper, the loss to depositors will not be more than twenty per cent, or may not exceed tweive. Mr. Green, the Commissioner for the Franklin Savings Banz, appointed by the Governor, has concluded his examination and reported. The Cranston Committee have also finished, but no copies of the report can be had to-night from them, as they must first present it to the Governor, who is temporarily absent. Mr. Green's report about the Franklin is as follows:—

the Frankin is as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

The liabilities are \$2,819,000, including \$2,685,000 deposits and \$50,000 interest.

ASSETS.

The resources are as follows:—
Real estate, loan and mortgage. \$1,500,000 Dratt of A. & W. Sprague. 750,000 Notes considered good. 67,500 Cash on band. 25,000

An investigation by your reporter into the institutions controlled by A. & W. Sprague elicited the following facts:—The Messrs. Sprague control the Perkins Street Iron Company, Comstock Foundry, Union Railroad Company, Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company, Sprague Mowing Machine Company, Union Flax Company, besides having a large interest in the Providence and New York Steamship Company. From an official statement by the latter company, which is the Sound transportation line, it is shown that the Spragues, though large stockholders in the company, hold not embarrassed by the crisis. The company have eight steamers, the total property being valued at \$1,000,000, and 500 persons are employed. The company's statement proves false the report telegraphed to Boston this morning, that the Spragues held a majority of the shares and the company are embarrassed. Mr. William Sprague is president of the company by virtue of his large interest. The Union Railroad Company, of which Amass Sprague is President, and which is also controlled by the Messrs. Spragues, have a monopoly of the streets, and run about one hundred cars, have 500 horses and employ 300 men. The company have \$600,000 capital and the amount invested is \$600,000. Besides having a controlling interest in the foregoing companies, the Spragues have large interests at Augusta, Me., and Columbia, S. C. They also own land in Maine of such proportions as to be of interest to the Legislature.

The two houses in New York and Providence have been in constant communication with each other, but matters are kept secret, and to-morrow's proceedings only will disclose the real state of affairs.

William sprague was the conferee with Senator not embarrassed by the crists. The company have

other, but matters are gept secret, and to-morrows proceedings only will disclose the real state of affairs.

William sprague was the conferee with Senator Sherman, of Onlo, regarding the financial situation, not Governor Howard, as inadvertently stated yesterday.

Colonel Amasa Sprague is stated to have been obliged to remove to his house in Cranston to-day, on account of illness, produced by his being overworked and the excitement of the times. His illness is not serious, nowever, and a temporary relaxation will soon restore him.

The leeling in the neighboring towns is one of excitement and great anxiety, especially in the manufacturing districts, as it is the firm belief that the isilure of A. & W. Sprague would paralyze the industries of Rhode Island. In Pawtucket, however, the banks are reported all safe.

The number of men employed by the Messrs. Sprague is about 10,000, and the pay roll about \$25,000 a day. Nearly all the mills run by the firm are running on full time. The Cranston Print Company only shut down Saturday for two weeks, and upon resuming will run on short time.

Another View of the Situation-The Extent of the Sprague Enterprise. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Oct. 29, 1873. The all-absorbing topic of cenversation here now

s the Sprague financial situation, the facts of which were telegraphed especially to the New creases rather than diminishes. No event has ever caused such consternation and wide-spread alarm in our community as this which now agitates financial circles, for it is a matter of deep interest and concern to all Rhode Island. The Spragues it is well known, have been the main stay and active support of the manufacturing and money institutions of the State, and such has been their enormous wealth and immense resources that they were generally believed to be secure against any financial convul sion; but the events which have just transpired dispel this belief, and, with utter destruction and ruin hanging over the great firm, there can be nothing but disaster and wreck to Rhode Island's nothing but disaster and wreek to knode Island's business interests generally. All day yesterday our community, was in a state of feverish excitement, and the situation was discussed until atterming that the news of the impending financial ruin spread rapidly, and capitalists, bankers, merchants and traders generally flocked to the business resorts with looks of fear and dismay, many teeling that unless something was done, and that quickly, they must go under. A meeting was held in the Merchants' Bank rooms in the evence, which was attended by about 150 of our wealthing, which was attended by about 150 of our wealth-iest citizens, largely including the presidents and directors of our banking institutions. At this meeting a paper was submitted from the firm of A. & W. Sprague, showing the absolute necessity of meeting at once two or three millions at the lowest calculation.

PAPER MONEY.

It was found that the firm had a great amount of paper afloat, estimated at \$5,000,000, and as the money became due, with pressing demands for payment, the firm found that the money was unavailable, the banks already being sorely pressed by the prior events in the great money panic, which stirred the principal financial centres of the country, and hence the fearful situation of the Spragues. Such being the situation of the banks, relief was utterly impossible, and after a protracted meeting, an adjournment not being made until after midnight, the assembled financiers had to admit their inability to extend the sorely needed assistance. A unanimous vote, however, was passed pledging \$400,000 to build up the First and Second National and Globe Banks, a few of the institutions which are very scriously affected by the depression.

no less than a dozen mills in various parts of the State—the great Atlantic Delaine in Oineyville, and lactories in Nattick, Baltic, Cranston, Quidnick and other localities, besides running manufacturing establishments in other parts of the country, even way up in Maine and as far South as Georgia. So it will be easily seen that a suspension of the firm will scatter ruin far and near.

The business affairs of the firm of late have been apparently managed indiscreetly, without much regard to the crippled financial condition of the country, money, as soon as obtained, being laid out in investments, the Senator (Hon. William Sprague) being all absorbed in manufacturing interests and spreading the establishments of the firm as last as the money would permit; but the pressure has arrived at last, and the great house must leel grateful if eventually able to meet the emergency.

emergency.
Even the bitterest political enemies of the Spragues feel the situation sharply, and would fain support the tottering house were it in their power, but there appears to be no hope. At noon to-day, as I close this letter, the relief does not appear to be forthcoming, and suspension, with its consequent ruin, is made the more certain.

Political Animosities Between Rival Banking Concerns—An Attempt at "Soft Sawder."

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 30, 1873. The financial fever is gradually subsiding, the favorable reports of yesterday making our bankers and capitalists more cheerful and restoring in a great measure the confidence in business circles. It is now fully realized that it is for the common interest that the great house of A. & W. Sprague should be sustained, as, however hostile in political principles-and there is notorious opposition on that score—the two great houses of the State, A. & W. Sprague and Brown & Ives, and their dependent concerns may be, yet the business relations are such as to imperatively call for the mutual protection and general sustenance

for the mutual protection and general sustenance of each other, as it is the settled conviction that no greater calamity could result to the business interests of Rhode Island, and the shock would be very perceptibly felt all over the country, than the suspension or failure of the Spragues.

The special telegrams to the New York Herald opened the eyes of the business men here to the real danger of the situation, and all day yesterday the greatest activity prevailed in financial circles. At first the greatest secreey was manifested, with the ridiculous notion that by such means all knowledge by the press of the transactions might be excluded, and the papers here—both in the interests of the rival nouses—were conspictions for their silence; but the reports telegraphed abroad showed how futile are the efforts to close the channels of information to the newspapers, and the parties concerned in these great proceedings have at last awakened to a realization of the fact that it is useless to conceal the reports from the public journals, under which prevailing belief they at last consented to make way for the press reporters. The allusion in the reports telegraphed abroad to the entire absented to make way for the press reporters. The allusion in the reports telegraphed of these papers, and this morning one of them devotes over a column of editorial to the proceedings of the past few days.

THE LOCAL JOURNALS AWAKEN.

The Journal says apologetically for its lateness in giving the news (it being known all over the city the past two days):—

For the last week we have ignored our position as a public journal upon a matter of greatest importance to the community, and have been quite silent upon a subject which has engaged the public anxiety to an almost unprecedented degree. We have taken this course because we had hoped that a great disaster which his been threatened might be averted, and because it was plant than nothing which we certify properly say would leasn the passed into the newspaper discussions of office of the

and goes to confirm the statement made by Mr. | bave been held to make any "general examination the affairs of the business house," or that any of house has been under suspicion, nor is it true that

The Feeling at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30, 1873. The impression prevails outside our city, and to ome extent among our own citizens, that the

A MEETING OF COTTON MILL OWNERS.

FALL RIVER, MRSS., Oct. 30, 1873. cotton manufacturing corporations in this city was held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening for the purpose of considering the question of reducing the working time in the mills. The various from the different establishments, and discussion on the subject, it was voted on and after Tueson the subject, it was voted on and after Tuesday, November 4, to run the mills on half time—four days of each week and eight hours a day. All the mills—thirty-nine in number—come into this arrangement, except the Mechanics' and Border City, which have contracts for the month of November, and the Robeson and Fall River print work mills. These mills employ 14,000 operatives and when in full operation their monthly payments amount to about \$450,000.

THE LABOR MARKET IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 80, 1873. Mr. W. H. Pay, Superintendent of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and Free Employment Bureau, sends the following note to the

I wish to check a wasteful expenditure of time and money by the poor and laboring classes by having the word go forth that Boston does not afford remunerative employment for one out of fifty of its idle thousands. It is worse than useless for others to come here for work.

PHILADELPHIA FAILURES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1873. The dry goods house of Morgan, Young, Altemus & Co. has suspended. Their liabilities are \$600,000. They will be able to pay from seventy-five to eighty cents on the dollar. This house sold upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually.

The suspension of Wm. M. Lloyd, banker, of Allentown, is reported here. Although Mr. Lloyd has some half dozen offices throughout the State, yet his failure is not said to be very heavy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.
The WERKLY HERALD of the present week, now

ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "A Tale of other Shores," together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the TERMS:-Single Subscription, \$2; three copies.

\$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertise ments inserted in the WEERLY HERALD.

A.—The Elastic Truss Company, 683 Broadway, incorporated 1867, retain rupture comfortably till permanently cured, and have annihilated metal trusses. Unprincipled dealers now steal the name and sell bogus "Elastic" and "Band" trusses and rupture bells to ignorant persons.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing April 22; circulars sent; information given. J. B. MaltTiNEZ & Co., 10 Wall street; box 4,658 New York Post office.

JOHN C. HEBNAN, GEORGE WILKES.

Obscure Diseases, No Matter How They originate, and without regard to the sex of the sufferer, are cured without danger or inconvenience by HELE-BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, the great distretic, which acts specifically upon the kidneys, bladder and auxiliary organs. No other preparation possesses the tuily developed merits of HELEMBOLD'S EXTRACT. It is the only gennine Buchu, and it never fails JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

JOHN C. HEENAN. GEORGE WILKES.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Information furnished; orders filled; circulars sent free on applica-tion; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. II Wall street, New York city.

GEORGE WILKES. The "Elastic Truss," Sold at Pomeroy's, No. 74 Broadway, for \$3, is warranted to be the best ever made.

by Thomas Worth.

by Frenzeny and Tavernier.

Views and Portraits of the Arctic Expedition. by Nast, Reinbart and Abbey.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WREKLY AND BAZAR, One copy of either will be sent for one year, bustage prepaid, to any subscriber in the United States on receipt of \$4 by the Publishers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S HAZAR, for one year, \$10, or any two for \$7, postage payable by the subscriber at the post office where received.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied grants for every club of five subscribers at \$1 each, in one remittance, or six copies for \$20, without extra copy.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS Sev York.

Unprecedented Success.

We have positive proof before us that C. N. CRITTENTON, of No. 7 Sixth avenue, has sold during the last two months over 50,00 bottles, has sold during the last two months over 50,00 bottles, has sold during the last two months over 50,00 bottles, and article for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, difficults breathing and all affections of the throat, broaching to be eating and all affections of the throat, broaching to consumption, and from the number of letters we have ourselves received proclaiming its wonderfut cures, we judge that all are many persons have been cured as there have been bottles sold. We understand that the only paper in which Mr. C. has advertised his article in this city our Daily and Sunday News. Thus the advertising public will see the necessity of advertising in a Daily which makes a deman! like the above. All druggists sell this article at 50 cents and \$1. Great saving by purchasing the large size. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents.

A .- For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 113 Nassau A .- Havana Lottery Official Drawings

All Clear and Bright .- This Clear,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is By Far the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Dunytile & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD REISH WHISR EY is recommended by the medical protession in preference to French brands. Supplied in casks of cases. United States Branch, in Broad street, New York.

Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knee Caps and new style SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss office, No. 2 Vesey street. For Boots Made on Scientific Princises to the Manufacturers. EUGENE PERRIS & SON, ples go to the Manufacturers. EU 150 Fulton street, near Broadway.

Holloway's Pills are Invaluable as a Purgative. The OINTMENT cures Rheumatism, Scalds and Burns. Depot 78 Maiden lane.

JOHN C. HERNAM,

Wigs, Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practi-cal Wig and Toupee Maker and Importer of Buman Hair, 44 Bast Twelith street, near Broadway.

A SUPERB NUMBER OF WEEKLY (with an Eight Page Supplement). CONSPICUOUSLY RICH ILLUSTRATIONS AND READING MATTER.

Two characteristic full page Cartoons, by Thomas Nast. Deer Hunting in Long Island, by Thomas Worth

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